

guilt or innocence of the grave or Heferman. We can only judge of the acts of the defendant, and to what extent he injured the plaintiff.

Unless you shall be clearly satisfied, gentlemen, that the defendant, after notice that the negroes were fugitives from labor, did harbor or conceal them within the statute, you will find for the defendant. But if you shall find that the defendant has violated the law, then you will find for the plaintiff the damages he has suffered from such violation of the law and of his rights by the defendant. To authorize such a verdict, you must believe, that by the acts of the defendant the plaintiff has been compelled to pay the reward stated and the other expenses, and also that he has lost the services of the colored man Andrew.

If the evidence showed that the defendant had taken the negroes from the farm of the plaintiff in Kentucky, and conveyed them through Ohio until arrested, there would seem to be no doubt of the plaintiff's right to the damages he claims. But there is no proof that the defendant took the negroes from Kentucky. On the contrary it appears, by his own confession, that he received them at the Walnut hills near Cincinnati. Still, if you shall find the defendant liable under the Statute, and that the full amount of the injury complained of has been done to the plaintiff by the defendant, it will be your duty to find accordingly.

Gentlemen, in the course of the argument much has been said of slavery in the abstract, of abolitionism, of associations with the view of promoting the abolition of slavery and of acts growing out of these exciting topics, which have no direct connection with the issue before you. Citizens, individually, or collectively, have a right to express their opinions and to discuss any subject in which they may feel an interest. Unpopular and foolish as it would be for individuals to form associations to alter the Constitution of Ohio and annul the Ordinance of 1787, so as to admit slavery into the State, yet I suppose no one would question their right to do so. And so long as they should confine themselves to topics of discussion, however erroneous, still they would be obnoxious to no legal penalty. But if they should attempt to subvert the law, by a clandestine introduction of slavery into the State, every good citizen would say, they should suffer the penalties for such an offence. I know of no association whose avowed object is to subvert the law, unless it be one in a neighboring State, which I have noticed since the commencement of this trial, and which it seems, pledges itself to oppose by force the execution of a certain law.

In the course of this discussion much has been said of the laws of nature, of conscience, and the rights of conscience. This monitor, under great excitement, may mislead and always does mislead when it urges any one to violate the law. Paul acted in all good conscience, when he consented to the death of the first martyr; and also when he bore letters to Damascus, authorizing him to bring bound to Jerusalem all who called upon the name of Jesus.

I have read to you the Constitution and the Act of Congress. These bear the impress of the nation. The principles which lay down and enforce, have been sanctioned in the most solemn form known in our government. We are bound to sustain them. They form the only guides in the administration of justice.

I charge you, gentlemen, to guard yourselves against any improper influence in this case. You are to know the parties only as litigants. With their former associations and views, disconnected with this controversy, you have nothing to do. It is your duty to follow the law, to act impartially and justly; and such, I doubt not will be the result of your deliberations.

Judgment to plaintiff \$1,200.

One of the most distinguished admirals in the Russian Navy is Count Zinzechoff who is a native of Meredith, N. H., and whose real name is Thomas F. Williams. According to an account published of him in the New Hampshire papers, it seems that many years since he went to sea before the mast, sailing between Boston and St. Petersburg. At the latter place he was left sick, and on his recovery entered the Russian merchant service. The vessel in which he sailed was attacked by pirates, but the bravery of young Williams saved the ship. He killed the captain and mates of the pirates with his own hands, carried the Russian vessel into port, was then introduced to the Emperor, who immediately made him a midship-

man greater, and risen higher, and higher, until he has become a Count with a hard name, and Lord High Admiral of all the Cossacks. Admiral Tait of the Russian Navy, was a native of Middlesex county, Massachusetts.

THE REGISTER.



"Nullius in verba." SATURDAY, AUG. 5, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. **HENRY CLAY,**
Subject to the decision of the American people.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. **JOHN DAVIS,**
of Massachusetts.

A sound national currency, and no Experiment; fair protection to American industry; one term; honest, capable men for all offices; no Julia for any; retrenchment of expenditures; and reform of abuses in the public agents; a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together for the will of the people as expressed in the election of 1840. WE'VE SAID IT ONCE; WE SAY IT AGAIN.

Whig Bond-Paying Ticket.
FOR GOVERNOR,
GEO. R. CLAYTON, of Lowndes.
FOR SEC. OF STATE,
L. G. GALLOWAY, of Holmes.
FOR AUDITOR,
LUKE LEA of Hinds.
FOR TREASURER,
WM. HARDEMAN, of Madison.
FOR CONGRESS,
Gen. ALEX. BRADFORD, of Marshall,
BENJ. F. CARUTHERS, of Carroll,
PAT. W. TOMPKINS, of Warren,
THOMAS ARMAT, of Adams.

The proceedings of a public meeting to make arrangements for a Barbecue to be given on the 15th of next month at Williams' Spring, by the citizens of Ponola and Tallahatchie counties, was received too late for insertion this week and will appear in our next. The public generally are invited to attend.

OUR POSITION.

In the commencement of the publication of this Journal we took neutral ground as to politics. We never made any pledge to do so before the paper was issued. We knew this country to be strongly whig, but were informed on our arrival here, by several gentlemen, that a majority of those who had become subscribers to the paper, inasmuch as there was no other paper in the county, would prefer that it should be neutral in politics. To this, much against our own inclination, we consented, with the distinct reservation that we should express our whig sentiments on general principles whenever we saw fit to do so, and should advocate the whig cause at any moment when we should be disinclined to occupy a neutral attitude. Upon further acquaintance with the people of the county, we are now satisfied that the majority of our subscribers never did desire that we should be neutral, and that we commenced the publication of our paper under a wrong impression relative to their wishes. We now therefore consult our own first and constant choice and hoist the Whig flag. We are unwilling, in a contest in which so much is at stake, to the honor of our State, to remain in a position where we must critically restrain ourselves to the advocacy of fundamental principles. On these parties profess to be agreed, yet carry them out in opposite manners. The deductions are all party deductions, and every thing else is regarded as sermonizing which goes into one ear and out at the other. We are a Whig and always have been known as such, and our paper, so far as it has dealt with political matters, has been known to be as much Whig as our Vicksburg and Grenada papers. For that matter, our sign might as well have hung out all along. If we had acted according to our own judgment in the first instance we should have done right, and in now doing so we have no fear of doing wrong. We have not a single intimation that we shall gain a single subscriber or a pecuniary patronage by hoisting our flag to the mast head, and we may lose by it. But we had rather die fighting than live with a gag in our mouth, although softened with some velvet. The whig banner is now at the head of our columns where it ought to be; and if any man in the county has a word to say why it is not purer and brighter, and nobler and better than any locofoco flag which ever floated, if he will write out his thoughts we will publish them, deal with him in fair and gentlemanly discussion if he deserves it; and leave the public to judge who has the best of the argument. In other words political foes shall fare as well as political friends, with the reservation that when we catch a rascal napping we will tell on him.

and, and its prosperity itself linked, that we would ultimately put money in our own pockets by paying the whole five millions out. By the election of our State ticket we shall turn out a set of office hunting vipers and demagogues who idolize a Jackson clique as one of the immortal gods and look to it for all prosperity temporal and eternal—and by the election of "Harry of the West," we shall get an old fashioned, sound, Republican administration of affairs at Washington and turn out the traitor who betrayed us to the party we conquered in 1840. We can do it again.

The Carrollton Hornet says Hemmingway of that county, the loco nomi. nee for Secretary of State, is "stupid, lazy and inattentive—destitute of the requisite business qualities which a man should be possessed of, seeking that responsible station—he would render the office a nuisance to the State." With such a letter of recommendation in his pocket, "aunt Hemmingway's" fate will be invincible.

It is amusing to see the patriotic and self-sacrificing spirit with which the candidates on the bond-paying democratic ticket have consented! to serve the people. Consented! forsooth. We can speak for one of them at least, William G. Kendall—his consent was easily come at. Why, he and a little "would-be-judge" toady of his, have been writing letters all over the State for the last six months, recommending the said Kendall. Consented indeed! Ha! ha!! That makes us laugh. Why the fellow Kendall, is so greedy for office that he thinks of nothing else, acts for nothing else—he has been at this game ever since he distributed his ten cent pieces among the Yalobusha babies when a candidate for the legislature. Give him a chance for office, no matter what, and he will stick at nothing to obtain it—a greedier office hunter cannot be found in the State; and if one worse qualified could be found in the State it would be matter of surprise to all who know him. He was the self-nominated candidate for the Legislature, for the late extra session, against Mr. Baine—run as an anti-bond payer—and now is a self-nominated candidate for Congress. Whew!—with what patriotism can gimlet eyed asses mouth their proffers to serve the people. Any party, no matter which, that shall fairly take up and run for office such trash as these, will be as irretrievably disgraced as if it should take up Kendall's quondam friend R. S. Graves and set him on his feet again. The people of the counties of their residence know all these chaps, and regard them with about equal respect and favor.

Mr. Auditor Matthews.

We learn that a gentleman of this place wishing to redeem some lands sold for taxes, wrote, a short time since, to the Auditor at Jackson, for the amount of costs, interest, &c., to which Mr. Matthews replied, stating the sum to be an aggregate amount equal to all charges including the full amount of the printer's bill, from which he had deducted on settlement with the printer, some seven dollars. This being unsatisfactory to our townsman, he wrote again, demanding a bill of particulars. These were given in reply by Mr. Matthews, the charge for the printer's fee being stated as first rendered to him by the printer some seven dollars more than he had allowed. If the Auditor's books are kept as they should be, we are at a loss to account for these facts on the supposition of fair dealing in his office. But as we have hitherto entertained a high opinion of his integrity we reserve any expression of opinion relative to the transaction until sufficient time has elapsed for this to meet his eye.

Every member of the Legislature and newspaper in the State, so far as heard from, denounce the extra session of the Legislature as uncalled for by the public necessities; and designed only to secure a full attendance at the second edition of a locofoco convention. A man who would seek his own aggrandizement at such expense to the people deserves no more at the hands of the people than does his sworn enemy Mc. Nutt for exposing him. Tucker would sink the State to get into Congress, and Mc. Nutt would willingly make it a whiskey hoghead or any thing else to get into the Senate. A precious pair of worthies these honorable gentlemen.

The N. Y. D. Weekly speaks of David Henshaw, Tyler's Secretary of the Navy, and John Nelson, his Attorney General, as "great democratic lights." If so they must have been "hid under a bushel." They are unknown to fame.

Mr. Botts is still belaboring John Tyler. The game is not worth the candle.

not believe any members elected to Congress will be entitled to their seats. But we are notwithstanding in favor of running a whig ticket. If the locofocos are elected, they will be admitted to their seats, entitled or not. If the whigs are elected it will at least keep the locos out. The whigs can do it as well by running their own men as by uniting on the bond-paying democrats, who would then be regarded as Whig candidates, and their own party would unite against them. Besides, the whig party cannot be united except on their own men—it is futile to think of it—and if they could, would they unite on a recently suggested bond-paying ticket, made up of a set of paltry office hunters, one of whom, at least, (Kendall) is as pitiful a thing as ever hung between Heaven and earth? Let us select a ticket.

The Vicksburg Sentinel gives a portion of the State ticket, (locofoco proper) the distinction of knights of the black lines. In allusion to three of the candidates, Matthews for Auditor, and Tucker and Roberts for Congress, the Sentinel says, "all the powers on earth could not secure the success of the ticket—defeat, ignominious defeat, will be the fate of three of the candidates." True to the letter.

A. G. Whiskers, the locofoco candidate for Governor, in a speech at the Jackson Convention, stated that he would not be drawn into a discussion of State policy. Ah! Mr. Repudiator, is anti-bondism unpopular?—do you flinch!—Well, you may do your own skulking—but that shirt of Nessus you will never fling off.

To pay or not to pay—that is the question. To pay the whole or none—that is the issue, and no other can be made on the bond question. If we are not in honor bound to pay the Union Bank Bonds, we should go quit of the Planters, and there is no use to mince matters about it. We owe the whole or none, and we must acknowledge or repudiate the whole. This is the great, paramount and all important issue, and will be until all parties confess it settled. No other will be attended to by the people while a doubt remains as to this. Luckily it is not in the power of politicians to cast off their own hobbies—having rode them to a difficult pass the easiest way to get out of the scrape is to right about, and ride them back again. It is the policy of all whistler politicians like Brown to run on any hobby which can be rendered available for a moment, and then sink. The people have decreed that this Banquo's ghost which the leaders have raised, shall stand to them—they must now sink or swim with it.

Question for a Debating Society.

Which is the ablest officer the Attorney General of Mississippi, or the District Attorney of the first judicial district?

Cabinet Warehouse.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a Cabinet Warehouse has been lately established in this place by Messrs. McLaughlin & Co. We have examined some specimens of their work, and have no hesitation in saying that they are able to perform their promise to the public in every respect—being first rate workmen anywhere.

Rebellion in Illinois.

Some one or two hundred men in Coles county, Ill., have clubbed together and pledged their "lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," in resistance to a decision of the United States Supreme Court, setting aside the appraisement law of that State. It would be better living among a set of savages with the privilege of a good knife and rifle.

We see from the Legislative proceedings that our old friend Ives, of Yalobusha, has been reprimanded in the Senate for divulging what passed in secret session. We are sorry for you tomy—what's that comes of associating too freely with old women. Better luck to you next time.

Fire.—On the night of the 27th ult. a fire occurred at Carrollton which did considerable damage, consuming a whole block of buildings. The tax collector's books, receipts, county claims &c., besides those of the county Treasurer were all consumed. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

"We expect next week to crop a monkey of its tail, and by it represent the dandy jack of a certain small menagerie."—Hornet.

The Hornet does not stop at the tail—it takes the whole hide off with it.

Mr. Webster has lately excused himself for not noticing the frequent attacks on his official conduct by saying—"before I clear off my side-walks, I always wait till it has done snowing." Query—Has it not now snowed rather too long?

hand so late as to be necessarily excluded.

The Revenue bill which we publish to-day, and the bill to amend the Vice Chancery Court law, are the principal measures adopted.

We will look over the proceedings at our leisure, and state if any thing of importance is omitted, as well as publish the acts passed of a public nature as they come to hand.

The "Hemmingway Organ," is grinding music in Carroll county. We will give from the Hornet one of its "soliloquies" next week.

We are indebted to the Hon. T. B. Hill for several valuable public documents.

The N. Orleans papers state that the fleet under the command of Com. Moore, arrived at Galveston on the 4th ult. Col. Morgan returned with them. The Mexican forces had left the coast of Yucatan.

It was rumored that President Houston had appointed Col. S. Williams, and Gail Borden, Esq., Commissioners to negotiate with Santa Anna relative to the adjustment of the difficulties between Texas and Mexico.

The Dollar Democrat is dealing some hard blows into the ribs of Gov. Tucker. Give it to him Howe—he deserves every lick.

The following is the loco repudiators ticket, adopted by the Convention of the 10th ult:

For Governor—Albert G. Brown.
Secretary of State—Wilson Hemmingway.
Auditor Pub. Accts.—James E. Matthews.

State Treasurer.—William Clarke.
Congress.—Jacob Thompson, of Lafayette, T. M. Tucker, of Lowndes, Wm. H. Hammett, of Washington, Robert W. Roberts of Scott.

DANGER FROM USING KREOSOTE.—It is stated that Dr. Wm. R. Boardman of Hartford, Conn. lost his life on the 25th ult. from the use of this remedy for the toothache. A particle of it got into his throat and caused such inflammation as to stop his breathing.

The editor of the Holly Springs Guard, (loco) opposes "getting up an excitement" on the bond question. Hah, sir—sick of your own offspring!

The Revenue Law.

We are indebted to the kindness of our Senator, Col. Thos. B. Hill, for an authenticated copy of the Revenue Law passed at the late session of the Legislature, by which we are thus early enabled to spread it before our readers.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE REVENUE LAWS OF THIS STATE.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of Mississippi, That the sixteenth section of An Act supplementary to an act to provide for the Revenue of this State, approved February 6, 1841, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That so much of the thirty-seventh section of an act to provide for the revenue of this State, approved February 6th, 1841, as regards the Collectors of Taxes, to advertise tax sales in a newspaper, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that all sales of real estate distrained for taxes shall be made in like manner and upon like notice as now required by law upon sales of real estate made by Sheriffs upon execution.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That so much of the second section of an act to provide for the revenue of this State, approved February 6th, 1841, as entitled the Collector of taxes to five dollars for each conveyance of land sold for taxes, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that for making such conveyance the Collector shall be entitled to receive one dollar and no more.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That so much of the fifteenth section of an act supplementary to an act to provide for the revenue of this State, approved February 6, 1841, as authorizes the owner of lands sold for taxes to redeem the same by paying the purchaser the sum of money paid by him for the taxes and costs of sale, together with sixteen per cent. per annum upon said sum, be and the same is hereby so amended as to require the payment of fifty per cent. upon said sums if redeemed within 12 months, and if not within twelve months one hundred per cent.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, That the eighteenth section of an act supplementary to an act to provide for the revenue of this State, approved February 6, 1841, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter it shall be lawful for the tax collectors to disstrain and advertise real estate for the taxes due thereon from and after the fifteenth day of January, in each and every year.

all the tax collectors deeds hereafter made in this State, shall be in the form or in fact and substance, as follows: viz: A B tax collector for the county of law, and have this day according to wit: (re describe the land) as on for the year to wit: the sum of E F being the best bid conveyed said land to said E F his heirs &c. for ever. Given under my hand and seal this day of

Tax Collector.

Which deed shall be prima facie evidence that the tax collector performed all things required by law of him before selling the same, and that he was authorized by law to sell he same taxes; and said deed shall not be impeached unless for some negotiorum fraud directly charged and proved.

Section 7. Be it further enacted, That the office of tax collector, from and after the first day of November next, be abolished; and from and after that time all the duties required by law of the tax collectors shall devolve on the sheriffs of the several counties, who shall receive for their services three per cent. on the amount by them collected, and shall be liable for a failure or neglect of any duty required by law, or for bezzlement or conversion to their own use of any State or county taxes, to the amount, to the same penalties now prescribed by law against tax collectors, and besides the bond now required by law, the sheriff shall give another bond for collection of taxes in the same penalty and conditioned in manner now prescribed by law for bonds of tax collectors.

Section 8. Be it further enacted, That for any failure on the part of the Board of Police to discharge the duties required by this act, or an act supplementary to an act to provide for the revenue of this State, approved February 6th, 1841, each member of said board, in each and every county in this State, shall be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars, to be recovered on motion of the district attorney, whose duty it shall be to institute and prosecute said motion upon the certificate of the auditor of public accounts of such failure or neglect of duty, which said fine shall be paid over into the Treasury of the State by the Sheriff collecting the same upon the warrants of the Auditor of public accounts. Provided, The said District Attorney be permitted to retain a commission of twenty-five per cent. of all sums received on such motions.

Section 9. Be it further enacted, That for each and every return of the classification and assessment of lands required by this act, or the revenue laws of this State, to be made and certified by the Probate Clerk of the several counties in the State by the Auditor of public accounts, a compensation of not exceeding fifty dollars, at the discretion of the several boards of police, shall be allowed said clerk, to be paid out of the county Treasury.

Section 10. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President of the Board of Police, in each and every county within the State, to call a special meeting of the board of Police on the first Monday in October next, for the purpose of correcting the assessment of lands and town lots, at which time each tax payer may attend if he or she see proper to do so, and make application for redress, if he or she consider himself or herself aggrieved by the assessment of the commissioner appointed to assess lands and town lots; and if satisfactory proof is made to said Board of Police, that such commissioner has assessed any lands or town lots within the county, higher or lower than he should have done, said board may, and is hereby required to order said commissioner to correct such assessment and certify the same in the same manner as provided for in the original assessment; and said commissioner for assessing lands, shall from time to time assess and return agreeably to law, any lands or town lots within his county, which he may have omitted to assess, and also any lands which may at any time, during his continuance in office become subject to taxation.

Section 11. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs of the several counties in this State, and they are hereby required to advertise by posting up at three public places in each and every police district, in each and every county, that he will attend on one day between the first day of January and the first day of March, to be named in said advertisement at each muster ground; in case there is no muster ground in any such district, at some central point in such district, for the purpose